

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 35.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,100.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR WEDNESDAY--Warmer fair weather with south to west winds.

Splendid bargains in Children's Knee Pants, extra and Children's Short Pant Suits,

—AT THE—

WHEN
Clothing Store.

Cuticura

The Only Remedies for the Skin and Blood Universally Commended.

Wm. T. Totten, 672 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, reports that one of his customers stated to him incidentally that he was feeling so well and had gained twenty-seven pounds in the last year, all of which he attributed to a systematic course of the Cuticura Remedies, which has proved effective when all other remedies failed.

SORES ON NECK.
Chas. Brady, Somerville, Mass., who refers to Dr. J. J. Wood, druggist, of that city, certifies to a wonderful cure of running sores on the neck which had been treated by hospital physicians without cure, and which yielded completely to the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA.
My skin disease, which resisted several popular remedies and other remedies advised by physicians, has been cured by your Cuticura Remedies. They surpassed my most sanguine expectations and rapidly effected a cure.
J. G. ARENTURE,
Vincennes, Ind.

KNOW ITS VALUE.
All of your Cuticura Remedies give very good satisfaction. The Cuticura I especially recommend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its value.
DR. B. J. PRATT, Montello, Wis.

CUTICURA ARROD.
Through a home-returned Norwegian, I have learned to know your Cuticura, which has in a short time cured me of an Eczema that my physician's medicine could not heal.
CHR. HELLESEN, Bergen, Norway.
Agent for distributing.

THE POET POWERS.
A feeling of gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great merits of your Cuticura, and I cordially recommend it to the public as a very valuable remedy.
H. N. POWERS, Bridgeport, Conn.

For sale everywhere. Price, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents. Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cents. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, 50 cents.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.
CUTICURA SOAP. An exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

BROWNING & SLOAN,
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Linlin's, Colgate's, Landon's and Rokecker's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Florida and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Water, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES.

Job Lot of Skates!

VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT.

SKATES for 25c, 50c and \$1.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,
29 and 31 W. Washington St.

OUR ANNUAL INVOICE

Has been completed, and in going through our stock we find several lines which will be closed out at just about half price.

MEN'S OVERCOATS!

Call for Lot 2988--A fine all-wool dark Hairline Diagonal Cassimere Overcoat, reduced from \$18 to \$12.

Call for Lot 1221--All-wool Brown Victry Cassimere Overcoat, only large sizes left, reduced from \$12 to \$5.

Call for Lot 2693--Boys' Fancy Checked Union Cassimere overcoats, well made and trimmed, reduced from \$4.50 to 2.50.

One Lot of Children's Overcoats, ages 4 to 6, reduced from 2.00 to 1.00.

One Lot of Children's Overcoats, ages 4 to 9, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.

See the bargains in Children's Suits on our Job Lot Counter.

Children's Union Cassimere Suits, formerly selling at \$3.50 and \$4, now \$2.

Children's A-1 wool Suits that would be cheap at \$7, \$8 and \$9, now \$5.

Kilt Suits reduced from \$5, 6 and \$7 to \$3, \$4 and \$5.

What do you think of this? Men's Unlaunders White Shirts, worth 10 cents, for 25 CENTS, at the

MODEL CLOTHING CO.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

When the Personnel of Cleveland's Cabinet is Made Known Great Surprises Are Looked For.

Arthur the Jonah of Grant This Session--The Last Days of the Session.

EXPECT TO BE SURPRISED.

Cleveland's Cabinet to Surprise Everybody. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It is generally believed that Mr. Cleveland has a great many surprises in store for the people, and that not the least of them may be in the makeup of his Cabinet. All speculations are off now on the Cabinet. Correspondents have never had a more difficult task in Cabinet statement-making than the present opportunity affords. Those who have position to know who are likely to go into the Cabinet, either know nothing or are pledged not to speak. It is presumed they know nothing about it.

Only Senator Garland, of Arkansas, and ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, are Cabinet certainties in the minds of the statesmen here. All others are believed to be mere suggestions, and no good argument can be shown why they should be called. The greatest anxiety, however, is shown in the matter. There is much comment, but few men of good judgment will venture opinions.

At the proper time, probably within four weeks, it is believed the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland will be authoritatively announced, and the people congregated here are, in a word, to be greatly surprised.

No Chance for Grant This Session. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Speaking of the smothering of the Grant retirement bill today, General Slocum, who has shown himself to be one of the most steadfast friends of the bankrupt ex-President, said:

"It is out of the question to think of passing the bill in this Congress. If for no other reason the majority desire the bill to go over to the next Congress so that Mr. Arthur will not be given opportunity to sign the bill."

"Will the next Congress retire General Grant?"

"Unquestionably," replied General Slocum, "and it will do so early in the session. After Arthur refused to sign the Fitz John Porter bill the majority of the House took little interest in the desires and dislikes of the Executive. I don't think there will be any hesitancy about Mr. Cleveland signing both Grant and Porter bills, and the party that does the justice to those men will be given the credit for it."

General Slocum is a good deal disappointed, however, at his failure to get these bills through Congress. He has worked hard to do it.

Will Crowd the Last Days of the Session. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A great deal of disappointment was expressed among members to-day because they did not get a recognition by the Speaker yesterday by which they could call up bills under a suspension of the rules. Yesterday was the last day on which the rules could be suspended in order, but an effort will be made to have special orders, so that the thousands who have interest in private and other bills pending in the House, will not despair absolutely. There is some hope yet. The last six weeks of the session, during which bills are usually called up out of order by unanimous consent, under a suspension of the rules, etc., will in all probability be almost utterly consumed by Appropriation bills, which are much behind yet.

NATIONAL MATTERS.

Swain Court Martial Concluded--Dynamite Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The general court martial has concluded its labors in the Swain case. The Court met early and the signatures of the members were attached to the record and findings. These will be sent to the Secretary of War this afternoon, and the findings do not acquit General Swain the record and findings will be forwarded through the department to President Arthur.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the proceedings in the Swain case, the general court martial took up the case of Colonel Albert P. Morrow. The accused appeared in court accompanied by his counsel, ex-Governor Bontwell, of Massachusetts, and Captain Dougherty, of the First infantry. There is a rumor afloat that Swain has been acquitted, although all previous reports of the probable action of the Court indicated that a majority was for conviction.

Representatives Eaton, Lamb, and Rice, sub-committee of the committee on foreign affairs, made a report to the full committee on the resolutions recently referred to them, calling upon the Secretary of State for such information as he might have relative to the connection of any American citizen or citizens with the explosions in London. The sub-committee, while it viewed the use of dynamite with abhorrence, held that to adopt a resolution of the character referred to would be an acknowledgment that citizens of the United States were parties to a conspiracy against England and connected with the recent explosions in London. It believed that Congress ought not to assume such a position. The report was tabled, and the subject, in another form, will be

considered again at a meeting of the committee next Thursday.

The President's Message on Grant's Memoires, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President today transmitted to the House the following message:

To the House of Representatives: I take especial pleasure in laying before Congress the generous offer made by Mrs. Grant to give to the Government in perpetual trust the sword and military (and civil) testimonials lately belonging to General Grant. A copy of the deed of trust and of the letter addressed me by William H. Vanderbilt will explain the nature and motive of this offer. The appreciation of General Grant's achievements and a recognition of his just fame have, in part, taken the shape of numerous mementoes and gifts which, while dear to him, possess for the Nation exceptional interest. These relics, of great historical value, have passed into the hands of another, whose consideration restored the collection to Mrs. Grant as a life trust, on condition that at the death of General Grant, or sooner, at Mrs. Grant's option, it shall become the property of the Government, as set forth in the accompanying papers. In the exercise of the option thus given Mrs. Grant elects that the trust shall forthwith determine and asks that the Government designate a suitable place of deposit and a responsible custodian for the collection. The nature of this gift and the value of the relics which the generosity of a private citizen, joined to the high sense of public regard which animates Mrs. Grant, have placed at the disposal of the Government, demand full and signal recognition on behalf of the Government at the hands of its representatives. I therefore ask Congress to take suitable action to accept the trust and provide for its secure custody, at the same time recording the appreciative gratitude of the people of the United States to the donors.

In this connection, I may pertinently advert to the pending legislation in the Senate and House of Representatives looking to a national recognition of General Grant's eminent services, by providing means for his restoration to the army on the retired list. That Congress, by taking such action, will give expression to the almost universal desire of the people of this Nation is evident, and I cordially urge the passage of an act similar to the Senate bill No. 2505, which, while not interfering with the constitutional prerogative of appointment, will enable the President in his discretion to nominate General Grant as a General on the retired list.

The accompanying papers referred to are the deed of trust, offered by Vanderbilt and that gentleman's letter to the President informing him of his action.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Advocates a Political Alliance Between England and the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The leader in this evening's Pall Mall Gazette, advocating a political alliance between Great Britain and the United States, attracts attention. The American Republic, the Gazette says, is now at last beginning to have a foreign policy. The doctrine of complete isolation, so long maintained by American statesmen, has perished. Minister Kasson's presence and activity at the Berlin Conference on the Congo question must be taken as a portent of things to come. America will continue to exert a great and increasing influence in the work of pacifying Africa. The Republic will ere long claim admittance into European aeropolis.

Whenever dealing with questions pertaining to interests outside of the boundary of the European continent, England's duty, therefore, is to make the most of this great fact. Blood is thicker than water. The United States is England's natural ally. After the federation of the British Empire, there will remain for British statesmen no task so comparable in importance to that of the conclusion of an alliance between Great Britain and the great Republic which sprung from England's loins. This alliance, the article concludes, will be as close and useful to the two great English-speaking peoples as that between Austria and Germany.

Mrs. Dudley's Antecedents.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An examination of the police reports at Worship Street Police Court reveals the following: Lucilla Dudley, a lady like looking person, aged about twenty-four years, who described herself as a governess, charged with attempting to commit suicide. A porter of the Great Eastern Railway deposed that on the arrival of his train at Liverpool street, London, he saw the prisoner, Mrs. Dudley, in a first class carriage, apparently asleep, with her hands clasped over her face, and that he handed her a bottle of medicine, which she took. Mrs. Dudley was removed to the Hospital. The surgeon who attended Mrs. Dudley at the Hospital deposed she was suffering from the effects of chloroform. Witnesses said she recovered consciousness after eight hours. Mrs. Dudley denied she had taken anything of a poisonous nature. When taken in custody Mrs. Dudley was in the act of trying to swallow a white powder. The jailer at the police station where the woman was imprisoned deposed that she expressed regret at the failure to accomplish her purpose. Another packet of opium was found sewed in her clothes. Mrs. Dudley stated in court that she had no relatives living and that she had been a governess. She also described herself as a hospital nurse, but her appearance seems to contradict that statement. She refused to give any account of herself and the five letters found in her possession furnished no clue to her identity. She said she was driven to attempt suicide by the loss of her child. A pair of child's shoes and gloves in her possession tended to corroborate that statement.

Another Supposed Dynamite Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The police this evening made another important arrest in connection with the recent dynamite explosions. A prisoner was pursued for several days and finally run down by Police Inspector Jarvis and Aberline, who have been conducting the prosecutions against Cunningham.

It is believed the man, who is now under arrest, was an accomplice of Cunningham's. The brown box which was purchased in Whitechapel and substituted for Cunningham's trunk, in his Prescott street lodgings, and which mysteriously disappeared from his rooms in Scarborough immediately after the explosion, was found in possession of the man arrested this evening. The prisoner was discovered hiding in Whitechapel, not far from the lodgings occupied by Cunningham. It is said the police found in the prisoner's possession, besides the brown box, other evidence of a very important nature, and all the necessary means of establishing his identity.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 3.—Last evening George S. Robbins, a highly esteemed citizen of this place, accidentally shot and killed himself. He had prepared to retire and had laid down on the bed, when his revolver, which he habitually kept under his pillow at night, was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his head, causing instant death. His father is proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Pittsburg Excited.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Chronicle-Telegraph this afternoon says it has come to the knowledge of the secret agents here that the Socialists have stored some arms and ammunition in this city, and are ready for an outbreak, and an attack on capitalists. Men from the Hocking Valley and elsewhere are said to be here ready for business. Sensational developments are expected.

Ice Gorges in the Saguenay.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 3.—The several ice gorges in the Saguenay River at this point and above remain intact. A fearful time is expected when the break takes place. The telegraph and railroad companies have removed their offices to higher ground for safety. At Columbia, Pa., the gorge is so large that it is expected that both the dam and railroad bridge will go when it breaks.

He will be arraigned in the Bow street Police Court to-morrow.

Extradition of Dynamiters.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the governments of Russia and America are parleying in regard to a treaty for the extradition of dynamiters.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leading editorial to-day, advocates an Anglo-American alliance.

Stirred Up the Britishers.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Extra editions of newspapers containing cable dispatches from New York, giving the details of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, are selling like wildfire on the streets in every city and town throughout Great Britain.

Another Fight in Egypt.

SUAHIL, Feb. 3.—Major Chermide has arrived here.

The Arabs made an attack upon a convoy sent to Kassala. A stubborn fight ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Arabs, who left 250 dead upon the field. The convoy lost fifty men killed.

Five thousand Abyssinian troops have been sent by King John to relieve the garrisons at Galabat and Gearah.

Chinese Lose the Kelung Mines.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Admiral Courbet telegraphs the War Office to-day that the French forces, after a severe fight, carried the Chinese works commanding the Kelung mines. It states that the French troops lost nine killed and fifty-three wounded during the engagement; the Chinese loss was heavy.

MRS. DUDLEY IN COURT.

Lawyer Butts Represents Mrs. Dudley--She is Remanded to Await the Result in Rossa's Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Dudley was taken this morning from the Station-house, where she had been confined during the night, to the Tombs Police Court. A number of people were gathered at the station, and followed the officer and his charge while they walked to the Court house. When the court was reached Mrs. Dudley was conducted into a private examination room, where she remained till her case was called by Justice Patterson. Arthur C. Butts, a lawyer, accompanied the accused to court.

When the fact of the presence of the prisoner became known, the hall of justice became rapidly occupied until entrance was denied to later comers. The inclosure reserved for lawyers was occupied by a number of those gentlemen and a swarm of reporters. When Mrs. Dudley entered the gaze of every person in the court room was riveted on her face. She walked grimly to the bar between the officer and her lawyer, and after looking for a moment into the justice's face let her eyes fall to the ground. She looked a trifle tired, owing to having spent the night in the station-house. Her cheeks were still rosy and eyes quite bright.

Lawyer Butts presented the case. He said he received a dispatch last night signed P. Edwards, asking him to defend Mrs. Dudley. He went to the station-house and saw Mrs. Dudley, and the following morning he presented her case. He learned by the morning papers that the dispatch was bogus. J. Pierpont Edwards, British Consul, denied having sent any dispatch whatever. Mr. Butts said he had not been consulted by any of Mrs. Dudley's friends, and did not know what he should do in the case. He continued: "She told me she desired me to defend her. While reserving my right as a counselor to act in the case or to withdraw, I shall try to do what will be for Mrs. Dudley's best interests. For the present my client will remain quiet; she neither pleads guilty nor not guilty."

The Court remarked she would be held to await the result of Rossa's injury, and remanded her.

When she turned to leave the court a smile played upon her face. She drew her cloak about her and walked calmly out of the room behind the officer.

The house surgeon of the Chambers Street Hospital sent a communication to the court stating that on examination of Rossa's wound he found the ball had entered over the center of the left scapula, taken an upward and inward course, passing beneath the skin for four inches. This morning he was in a good condition, having passed a comfortable night. He slept quietly, suffering no pain, and no uncomfortable symptoms have developed yet.

Mrs. Dudley is locked in a cell at the Tombs. She refuses to say anything to reporters.

Rossa's Condition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The surgeons of Chambers Street Hospital decided not to remove the bullet from O'Donovan Rossa's body until he is stronger. They can not say definitely when this will be. O'Donovan's condition this evening is unchanged from early morning.

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TERRIBLE SOCIALISTS.

Another Socialist Move of the Most Horrible Character--A Combination of Horrors.

Pittsburg Standing on a Volcano Ready to Destroy What the Natural Gas Leaves.

TERRIBLE TALE.

Either a Sad State of Affairs or, Like the Chicago Socialist Story, a Large Militia Appropriation is Wanted.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—The publication of a lengthy article in the Chronicle-Telegraph this afternoon, in which it is asserted that there was an organization of dynamiters in this city, who are armed and waiting for a pretext for an outbreak, created great excitement among the timid, and considerable alarm. The story as published is as follows:

Within the past two weeks information has been obtained, piece by piece, which shows that here in Pittsburg there is a smoldering volcano ready to break forth at any propitious moment. This information is to the effect that the dynamiters are armed and supplied with explosives and ready to cause an outbreak whenever favorable opportunities are presented. For several months a Russian and two English spies have been at work in Pittsburg and vicinity, endeavoring to learn who are in sympathy here with the Irish dynamiters.

Pittsburg for a long time has been the scene of a large revenue to dynamiters. The men of the mill and mines who believe in the doctrine of annihilation have been liberal donors for the cause. Not from these men alone have donations to the Socialists been received. At least two men who are famous in the country over, and who are worth millions of dollars, have furnished money in considerable sums. One Pittsburg millionaire is referred to. It is said that not only has he furnished money to English and French radicals, but also to German Extreme Liberals, who use the funds in the German Reichstag elections. He evidently did not intend his money to go into the dynamite branch of politics, but a portion of it has drifted there, nevertheless, for it has gone from hands of one branch of extremists to the other.

It must be understood that it is a time of disaffection and discontent among workingmen. Nine workingmen out of ten, even of those out of employment, and in some measure of money, would scorn the idea of a Socialistic movement, and would be among the first to help to suppress it. It is not this class of men who are feared. There are at this moment, however, several thousand men in this country who would not stop at anything which would carry out their ideas of the rights of property to the possessions of the rich. There has been no hesitation on their part to talk openly in their meetings and in the press.

These men have gathered kindred spirits from Chicago, from the Hocking Valley, from the West, and from various coal mines in the western part of the State. These men have been drifting into the city singly and in pairs for a month or more. They have come here, they say, for work, but in reality to take a hand in any movement for plunder and revolt against the law, that may be organized. Within the past three weeks from 1,000 to 1,500 guns and revolvers have been received by men in this city. Some come with money from Canada, others from Western points, and some from Eastern cities. These arms have been put into the hands of only those whose character is known, and who can be relied upon. In addition to these arms a large quantity of dynamite has been obtained by the revolutionists. Some of this was brought from other points and some were made here by men who are not doing any sort of work for the first time. This dynamite is stored in two or three secret magazines, which are only known to the leaders of the movement. This sounds extravagant, and reads like a wild sensation perhaps, but it is true and known to be true by persons who have interests at stake. These men complain that they can not find work that they are suffering from hunger, and on that plea claim that they are justified in anything they may do against the mill owners and capitalists.

Several of these men have been warned, or have discovered the condition of affairs in part, and have notified the police. That there is an uneasy, restless feeling among them is so true that it can be readily proven. The police have not been idle, but they have no results as yet. In this movement there are all sorts of elements, Italian, Swedish, Swiss and French socialists and revolutionists and Irish dynamiters have joined forces. There are English interests to be reached here by Irish dynamiters, and English representatives, too, and they know it.

A month ago the local Socialists were at sword's points with the Anarchists pure and simple. Now they are warm friends and allies, and have met together in more than one secret meeting. What has brought them together unless there may be common interests? These men are known and so are their records, and their recent movements are known also on the other side of the Atlantic. The leaders of the movement have been looking for some pretext for an outbreak. No later than Saturday the city had a narrow escape from just this kind of thing. A natural gas explosion on Pennsylvania avenue on last Saturday caused hot indignation among the workmen. There was talk of trouble and an attempt to tear up the gas pipes. Wiser counsels prevailed, but if there had been further explosions that night, caused by leaking gas it would have led to more serious trouble than seemed from the surface indications to be possible. The police force was sent out in force, the cellars of houses in the neighborhood were opened to allow the gas to escape, and the danger passed away. Still it was seen and recognized by the police, and their apprehensions were not quieted until next day. More than one warning was given the police on Saturday that there was to be a break of the mob on the south side, and if it had come the South Side Mills would have come in for a share of the trouble which would have followed. More than one precaution had been taken to check any outbreak. There is authority for saying that perhaps before long the local military will hear of

orders which they will understand. Then because this note of warning the secret agents have been and are at work here and elsewhere among the men.

Johanna Most, the socialist leader, was in the Hocking Valley only a short time ago and was in council with the revolutionists. He went to the Mahoning Valley, too, where many thousands of men will be thrown out of work by the shutting down of the iron works in a few days. He was in Pittsburg, too, and made no public speeches, but was satisfied with quiet conferences. There is no need of a grand scare on the head of all this unless the occasion these men look for comes. The settlements made above is not a sensational exaggeration, but known to be facts in certain quarters where such things are watched. There are men who have been in terror of their lives for weeks, who would only be too glad if this was all a lie. Names and other information have been given, and the proper authorities can have these if they have not already learned from their own investigation. The reason given this activity among the revolutionists now is that the successful explosion in London and elsewhere of this class of men, they have been able to evade the famous police force of Europe, and think the mongrel police force of this country can be much more easily thrown off the scent. They saw that the police and sheriffs were of little avail in 1877, and they have not forgotten that circumstance.

The World's Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—While the question of the World's Exposition finances has not been publicly mentioned except in a general way since the meeting at which the generous subscription of the members of the Cotton Exchange and other citizens aided the management over pressing difficulties, the subject, nevertheless, has been vigorously canvassed by parties in the interest of the Exhibitors' Association, who took the matter up to day at a special meeting. The Director General was to have been present and explain to the exhibitors what steps had been taken, out, instead, sent a telegram informing them that at a meeting of the State Commissioners held the previous evening it had been decided to appoint an Executive Committee to proceed to Washington and memorialize Congress for an additional appropriation to cover a deficit of \$319,000. He suggested that if the exhibitors thought to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Commissioners' Committee, the Commissioners' were ready to receive them. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a resolution endorsing the State's Commissioners to appeal to Congress and appointing a committee to confer with the United States Commissioners' Executive Committee. It is stated the exposition is more than paying running expenses now, and all they wanted was funds to pay back indebtedness. The Committee leaves for Washington to-night.

Another Natural Gas Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—By an explosion of natural gas, to-night, Mr. Sarah Fankuch was quite seriously burned, and her residence, on South Eleventh street, was almost shaken from its foundation. Mrs. Fankuch had just gone into the cellar with a lighted lamp when the explosion took place. The concussion shook all the houses in the vicinity and was heard several blocks away. The citizens of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards met to-night and decided to begin legal proceedings to-morrow against the Pennsylvania Fuel Company to compel them to remove their defective pipes at once.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—In the Assembly to-day Representative West presented a joint resolution asking the Illinois Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the amendments to the Animal Industry bill, authorizing the President to quarantine States which refuse to provide for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle. It was made a special order for Thursday. Resolutions in both branches of the Legislature to proceed to ballot for United States Senator next Tuesday were offered, but no action was taken, as the Republicans broke the quorum by refusing to vote.

Receiver Appointed.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 3.—James D. Stewart was appointed receiver in the case of Evers v. Wilson, of Chicago. Large tracts of land were purchased from the State by Phillips, Marshall & Co., London, England, by their agent, B. H. Evers, on which taxes to the amount of \$80,000 due were involved in the case. The receiver was appointed to pay the taxes by sales or mortgages on the lands.

Piece Contract Prison System.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 3.—The Legislature to day passed a bill providing for the piece contract system in the Ohio Penitentiary. The contract labor system was abolished a year ago, and proved a failure, without anything for the prisoners to do. The piece contract system was opposed by many members, who favored returning to the contract system.

Ryan and Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Paddy Ryan, through his backer, James Patterson, to-day signified his willingness to meet Sullivan with or without gloves, anywhere, for any amount. Sullivan has already agreed to fight Ryan. Richard K. Fox offers a champion's diamond belt and a purse of \$2,500 if the men fight at New Orleans.

Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.—Stimson G. Harvey, Registry Clerk at the Union Depot, was arrested to-day on a charge of opening registered letters. He admitted his guilt and was bound over to the United States Court. He had been in the Postoffice Department for fifteen years.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley--Fair weather, followed by local rains and partly cloudy weather; southerly, shifting westerly, winds; slightly warmer in east portions, stationary temperature in central portions, and slightly cooler in the extreme west portion.

For Upper Lake Region--Light snows, warmer generally cloudy weather, east to south winds, shifting westerly, following followed in the western portion by rising barometer.